It Might Compel Shippers to Pay a "Fairly Remunerative Bate" on Watered Stock of Overcapitalized Roads-He Urges a Speedy Read justment of Stock Values.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Senator Tillman to-day presented in the Senate his report on the Hepburn Railroad Rate Regulation bill. It was not, he said, a report from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, but represented his individual views. He presented also the views of Senator Newlands, another Democratio member of the committee.

At the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich the report was r. ad. When that part of the report was reached which quoted at some length from President Roosevelt's message, the reading clerk hesitated a moment; which brought from Mr. Tillman the suggestion: "You'd better read it. It's the most important part of my report.

Mr. Tillman introduced his report by saving:

The pepuliar olrcumstances under which this bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Interstate Commerce make it a difficult and somewhat embarrassing task to write a report upon it. Instead of being amended in committee, so as to command as a whole the indorsement and support of a majority of its members, the bill was brought into the Senate in a form not entirely satisfactory to more than two members. Party lines in the committee were broken down and the bill is in the Senate by reason of the union of five members of the minority party and three members of the majority party in Congress, who concurred in reporting it favor-ably, and while these eight Senators are agreed as to the general purpose and scope of the bill, there are radical differences among hem as to the amendments that ought to be incorporated in it to make it fully adequate meet the demands of the business interests of the country at this time.

This lack of harmony among the sup-

porters of the bill-it would be speaking with more accuracy to say the supporters of the policy involved in the bill-brings about the anomalous situation in which of the minority party in Congress is put in charge in the Senate of proposed legislation which is generally regarded throughout the country as the cherished ne of the President, with whose genera policy and principles that member is not in

This condition is without precedent in our legislative history and brings into prominence the fact that the proposed legislation is non-partisan, and this is emphasized by he further fact that this specific bill received the unanimous support of the minority party nd only lacked seven votes of a unanimous indorsement of both parties at the other end of the Capitol. B-

Mr. Tillman prefaces his report by predicting all sorts of political trouble for the dares stand in the way of railroad rate legislation.

"Woe be unto that member of the Senate or of the House," he says, "whose work in formulating this legislation shall be that of a time serving politician without earnestness or honesty of purpose and who shall seek to belittle the question or kill the bill by subterfuge and deception. The people want the railroads regulated."

Senator Tillman says the bill in its present form "is generally supposed to embody the well digested views of the Executive and those leaders of his party whose advice he consents to take." After considering some of the features of the bill the report says:

The friends of the railroads demand the suspension of the remedial order of the com-mission pending judicial investigation, while the friends of the producers and shippers strenuously object to such a suspension. s contended by the former that Congress cannot limit the jurisdiction of the courts and that the right to issue an injunction suspending the rate fixed by the comn is inherent in those tribunals. On the other hand, it is asserted with equal emphasis that the power to create all courts other than the Supreme Court rests alone in Congress, and that such courts being statutory are necessarily limited in their scope and power by the authority which creates them

I myself incline most confidently to this view and have not the slightest doubt that it is possible to properly amend this bill so to prohibit the circuit courts from interfering with the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission by any interlocutory As has already been observed in connection with the power to fix rates, this question also must be determined by the Supreme Court should the proposed law enacted. Amendments may be proposed to more clearly define the method of making any court review, which amendments will serve the purpose of having the order of the commission stand pending litigation.
The Senate must determine by i

The senate must determine by its vote what shall be its attitude upon the questions of court review and interlocutory suspen-sions. The whole question at issue as to giving relief to the producing interests of the country revolves around this feature of the bill. If any decision of the Supreme Court shall declare that Congress is poweress to grant speedy relief through a commission it needs no prophet to tell that an outburst of surprise and indignation will weep over the country.
Perhaps the most notable feature of the

pending controversy is the fact that for ten years the Interstate Commerce Commission exercised undisputed the very power which is sought to be restored to it, and it did this without any one presuming to deny the authority of Congress in granting the power to impugn the justice or wisdom of its exercise by the commission.

Mr. Tillman enters upon a discussion of the relative rights and duties of corporations and the people: "It is a struggle be" tween the actual man and the artificial man sented in the corporation," he says; it is a struggle between man and money. it is a struggle between citizenship and capitalists. The final outcome will determine

whether or not the people are really capable self-government."
The report dwells upon the evil of overcapitalization, and in commenting upon it

There is a dangerous provision in this bill which in my judgment ought to be stricken out, and that is in Section 15, where the Interstate Commerce Commission is told to de-termine and prescribe what will in its judg-men be the just and reasonable and fairly remunerative rate, &c. The last words are too elastic and ambiguous and can be con-strued to mean too much that it would be harmful and dangerous for Congress to enact into a law. "Fairly remunerative rate" on what—the actual value or the fictitious value of the properties? Are railroads which now pay no dividends because of the immense nounts of watered stock to be allowed to compel the producers who use their lines to pay a dividend on the excessive capitalization? Is Congress willing to lend itself to the schemes of the railroad magnates who have brought is condition wherein they levy tribute on the business industries of the country and compel the payment of the pound o

All issues of railroad securities in the future on interstate commerce railroads should be under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and there should be a speedy readjustment of capitalized values while protecting as far as possible the innocent holders of watered stock. Whatever else Congress does or fails to do, the producers of the country should be relieved from the ralues of overcapitalized railroads that lurks in this innocent looking and plausible provision about "fairly remunerative rates."

Mr. Tillman calls attention to the charges

"It is our bounden duty to amend this bill so as to compel every public carrier to give the freest possible access to market to every producer who wishes to engage in interstate commerce."
Mr. Tillman recommends also that the bill be amended "to compel all railroads

bill be amended "to compel all railroads to make connection with any and every other railroad, public or private, and grant just and fair traffic arrangements." He insists also that railroads should be prohibited from engaging in business in com-

nibited from engaging in business in competition with producers who are compelled to ship over their lines.

Senator Newlands (Dem., Nev.), who woted with the majority to report the Hepburn bill, submitted a statement of his personal views on rate legislation in the Senata today. enate to-day.
"While I joined in the report and am in

sympathy with its general purposes, I think, that like previous legislation on this subject, it is incomplete and fragmentary," said Mr. Newlands. "I favor the national said Mr. Newlands. "I favor the national incorporation of railways engaged in interstate commerce, guarding against over-capitalization, fixing with certainty the rule for the taxation of such railway prop-erty by the States, and prescribing a fixed limit for dividends.

Mr. Newlands discussed at length the evils of overcapitalization. He has a bill pending before the committee designed to cure the alleged evils. The report submitted to-day is an argument for the Newlands high submitted to-day is an argument for the Newlands high submitted to-day is an argument.

lands bill. Senator Neson of Minnesota addressed the Senate on the Hepburn bill. He said that the offences of the railroads in the way of discriminations had created the demand for railway rate legislation. The roads had been persistent violators of the law, regardless of the remedial legislation passed from time to time. He cited the fact that the Supreme Court had decided that a State commission under legislative that a State commission under legislative authority could make and adjust joint rates between two or more carriers, and what a State commission could do under legislative authority a national commission could do under legislative authority.

PRESS CLUB WILL MOVE. Unless the Court Overrnles the Trustees

Vote, 10 to 2. The war in the Press Club took a new turn yesterday when the members of the club, at a special meeting called by the signatures of twenty-five members, voted by 49 to 80 to approve the action of certain members who got out an injunction last week to try to prevent the removal of the club to its old quarters, 120 Nassau street.

from the Morton Building. After passing the resolution the members then adopted a resolution to see if the litigation could not be withdrawn. The injunction is returnable this morning. Before the special meeting was called

the board of trustees met. Under the constitution it has entire authority to lease other premises. Those opposed to leaving the Morton Building made the point in their petition to Justice Fitzgerald for the injunction that it required a two-thirds vote of the trustees to make a new lease. There are thirteen members of the board and at the meeting when the decision was made to leave the Morton Building, so as to save \$6,000 a year in rent, only seven of the board voted for it. Several members were absent.

At yesterday's meeting of the board twelve of the thirteen members were present and by a vote of 10 to 2 approved the action of the board in signing a lease for 120 Nassau street. The meeting of the members yesterday was, therefore, in the nature of a protest against the action of the board of trustees. One of the trustees

The faction that has controlled the membership of the club simply rounded up its old guard and outvoted us as usual. It amounts to nothing more than an ex-It amounts to nothing more than an expression of opinion. The new lease is signed. The club will move. Now that more than two-thirds of the trustees have approved the new lease we do not think that the injunction will be made permanent. he faction known as the Hennessey action had to put up a \$500 bond to secure injunction. The resolution to try to faction had to put up a second to try to the injunction. The resolution to try to withdraw the litigation simply means that they do not want to lose their bond.

BULKELEY FOR A "SQUARE DEAL" Reply to Constituents Who Urged Him to Vote for Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, March 15 .- Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut to-day sent a reply to a letter which he recently received from a number of his constituents asking him and Senator Brandegee to support the Philippine tariff bill. The letter to the Senator declared that he had misrepresented the sentiment of Republicans generally in Con-

Senator Bulkeley says that he has resenator Bulkeley says that he has re-ceived numerous requests from constituents and that thus far they have come only from opponents of the measure and from per-sons unfavorably affected by the proposed legislation, which he believes is not in accord with the principle of protection.

"If the expectations of the friends of this legislation are realized and the 'square

"If the expectations of the friends of this legislation are realized and the 'square deal' is afforded," says Senator Bulkeley, "the Filipinos will certainly in the near future bring the product of cheap labor and 'living of the islands in close competition with our industries, some of which are yet in their infancy. I am compelled to cast my vote when permitted for a 'square 'deal' for home industry." deal' for home industry."

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES. Another Soldier Dies of Wounds Received in Mount Dajo Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The death of another soldier as a result of the action between the American troops and the

between the American troops and the Moros at Mount Dajo, Island of Jolo, has been reported to the War Dopartment. The man is Harry B. Rosebrough of the Hospital Corps.

Other deaths in the Philippines were reported to-day as follows: Roderlok McDonald, Hospital Corps, killed in action at Tole do, Island of Cebu, March 8; Samuel Frey, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, died of malarial fever, March 6; Julius J. Jones, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, died of undetermined cause, March 10.

There were two deaths on board the

determined cause, March 10.

There were two deaths on board the transport Meade, which left San Francisco on February 19 for Manila, bearing the Second Infantry and the Eighth and Thirteenth batteries of field artillery. Edgar 1. Fink, Company I, Second Infantry, died of meningitis on February 15, and William Oliver, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, jumped overboard on March 4.

CELTIC CLUB DINNER.

Many Quests Study Menu Cards Printed in the Gaelle Tongue.

The Celtic Club gave a St. Patrick's dinner in Prospect Hall, South Brooklyn, last night. Over a thousand members and invited guests, it was reported, were present. The menu cards were in Gaelic and the decora-

ment cards were in Gaelle and the decorations were in green.

Dr. Joseph J. O'Connel, the toastmaster,
talked about Ireland. These were the other
speakers: Andrew McLean, "The Day We
Celebrate"; Senator McCarren, "The
Borough of Brooklyn"; Luke Stapleton,
"The Greater City"; William J. Bulger,
"Irish Figures in American History";
Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe, "The
Irish and the Police Department."

STORK AT PRINCETON CLUB. Harvard, Yale and Cornell Eagerly Offer Congratulations.

A baby girl was born at the Princeton Club just before dinner time last night. The mother was employed as a cleaner at the club and was engaged in her regular duties when the event occurred. An ambulance was summoned and mother and daughter were removed to a hospital. They were reported to be doing nicely at a late

hour last night.

The clerk of the club was kept busy all during the evening, as the news had spread, and the Harvard, Yab and Cornell clubs were easer to offer constatulations.

made by Gov. Dawson of West Virginia, CHARGEOF THE WOOD BRIGADE

WILLIAMS TELLS OF MT. DAJO FIGHT IN PARAPHRASE.

Killing of More Women and Children Attacked in the House-President's Message on Coal Inquiry Criticised-The Post Office Committee Lectures Press.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Gen. Leonard Wood's capture of Mount Dajo occupied the attention of the House for a considerable time to-day. Mr. Williams of Misssissippi, the Democratic leader, appeared as a verse maker and read a pharaphrase on the "Charge of the Light Brigade." He said it had been handed to him by a member of the House, but the consensus of opinion, in the absence of an authoritative statement to the contrary, is that Mr. Williams is the author. Here it is:

CHARGE OF THE WOOD BRIGADE. (What the heathen calls the massacre of Mount

Chased them from everywhere, Chased them all onward, Into the crater of death Drove them—six hundred.
"Forward, the Wood Brigade; "Shoot all six hundred."

"Forward, the Wood Brigade," Was there a man afraid? Not there a soldier knew Heathen had blundered. Savages can't reply; Heathen can't reason why Women and children die, Forced in the crater of death, Forced with six hundred.

Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them. Cannon in front of them Volleyed and thundered Stormed at with shot and shell, Women and children fell, Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell, All told, six hundred.

Flashed all the sabres there. Flashed as they turned in air sabring the women there. Charging the children, while All the world wondered. Stiffed by cannons' smoke, Men, women, children choke Women and children Feel from the bay net's stroke, a death not sundered; Families slaughtered there, All of six hundred.

Cannon to right of tham, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them Volleyed and thundered. Stormed at with shot and shell, While child and mother fell, They that had loved so well, Thrust into jaws of death, l'rapped into mouth of hell. ot a babe left of them-Left of six hundred.

What shall such blood thirst slake Go ask Hell Roaring Jake Whether Wood blundered Honor the charge they made; Honor the Wood Brigade, For that six hundred.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) strongly condemned what he called the massacre of Moro women and children in the fight at Mount Dajo, Jolo, declaring that it had shooked the country. He said he was greatly shocked when he read a despatch which announced the horrible massacre. "Making every allowance possible," he

said, "for the intimate personal relation which exists between the President and Gen. Wood, I am utterly unable to understand how the Chief Executive of this great country could indorse this horrible occurrence. A few years ago, when Gen. Smith, known to fame as 'Hell Roaring Jake Smith,' issued an order directing that all Moros or Filipinos over the age of 10 years should be treated as enemies and should be shot down, treated as enemies and should be shot down, the people of this country were terribly shooked; but that performance, in my estimation, does not compare to that which we have just heard about in the Moro country. What Gen. Smith ordered should be done, and which his defenders declared had never been actually carried into effect, Gen. Wood, as the commanding general of Gen. Wood, as the commanding general of the United States troops in the Philippine Islands, has seen fit, if he did not direct, to condone, when he declared in a despatch to the Secretary of War that he accepts all responsibility for it. In my judgment, this conduct of the commanding general of our forces in the Moro province and of

this conduct of the commanding general of our forces in the Moro province and of the American troops engaged in this horrible massacre cannot be excused and cannot be condoned by the President of the United States.

"Who believes that it was absolutely necessary' that the United States troops, after they had gained the top of this mountain, after these men, women and children were cooped up in this crater—what reasonable being in the United States believes that it was necessary' that every single woman and every single child in that crater should be assassinated? The children may have stood around their parents, and they may have clung to them; but I do not believe that the Moros deliberately took those children in their arms and charged the American forces with them as shields, and I do not believe that any reasonable man in the United States believes such an improbable story as that."

Many other interesting topics came up in the course of the session.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) echoed the declaration of Mr. Tiliman a few days ago, that President Roosevelt had been badly informed when he wrote his message characterizing as ineffective and useless the Gillespie-Tillman resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the relations between railroad corporations, or their officers and the coal and oil interests octerminous with their

corporations, or their officers and the coal and oil interests coterminous with their lines of road, and the question of the transportation of these articles, because it contained no specific authority to administer oaths and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers. These provisions, Mr. Mann declared, were unnecessary and, anyhow, the commission ought to be engaged in other business—that the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to make such investi-

Labor was organized to make such investigations.

A joint resolution giving the power respecting witnesses that the President urged was passed, but the matter of an appropriation was postponed. It was stated that it would require at least \$150,000 to make the inquiry. The resolution was afterward adopted by the Senate.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was discharged from further consideration of the resolution directing it to investigate the charges of abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress made in the editorial columns of the Washington Post. The committee reported that the charge was unfounded and that the editor of the paper had testified that the editorial was written in a purely humorous vain, with no idea that its statements would be taken for facts.

The article said "that Congressmen load"

editorial was written in a purely humorous vain, with no idea that its statements would be taken for facts.

The article said "that Congressmen load the postal cars with all sorts of freight," and that "they frank a cow, a washtub or a churn as glibly as they do a letter or a speech which no one ever heard," and that something ought to be done for the relief of the Post Office Department.

In commenting upon the article the committee read a long lecture to the press of the country upon the reprehensible practice of basing criticisms of public men upon fancy instead of fact. Like John G. Saxe, after his unfortunate experience with the messenger boy who read one of his poems and fell into a fit, the editor of the Post doubtless will never again dare to be as funny as he can.

Gen. Keifer (Rep., Ohio) occupied an hour in the reading of a speech, which was not concluded, in support of hisabill to redeven Southern States by cutting off thirty-

duce the Congressional representation of eleven Southern States by cutting off thirty-six members of the House because of the denial of the right of suffrage to negroes.

Mr. Crumpacker Rep. Ind.) asked unanta-

mous consent that Gen. Keffer should be permitted to finish the reading of his speech. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) said he was

compelled to object.

Gen. Keifer (with some heat)—It seems to me that the time for unanimous consent in this House is drawing to a close.

Mr. Williams—I regret that the gentleman should take that view of it.

Gen. Keifer—I am compelled to. It is

the first time such a request has been denied. Mr. Williams explained that inasmuch

Mr. Williams explained that inasmuch as the House was to adjourn shortly that the Republicans might go into caucus on the Statehood bill, and as he had some advice to give them on that subject, he must have the time now or it would be too late.

Mr. Williams advised the Republicans about to go into caucus on the Statehood bill to give the House a chance to vote on concurring in the Senate measure, and introduced into the Record Bastiat's charade, "The Three Aldermen," ridiculing the principles of protection.

MORO BATTLE IN THE SENATE.

Democratic Senators Dissatisfied With the President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day a message transmitting the cable correspondence between himself, Secretary Taft and Gen. Wood concerning the battle with the Moros. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.), who presented the resolution which was adopted yesterday calling on the Secretary of War for all the correspondence relating to the battle, inquired of the President of the Senate if here was any message from the Secretary of War in response to his resolution. The presiding officer replied that the President's message was everything that had been received on the subject.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) asserted that the President's message was incomplete if it was meant to be a response to Mr. Culberson's resolution. Mr. Bacon said that the affair was a "massacre." "Nobody was spared," according to the press reports. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) took Mr. Bacon to task for criticising the American soldiers in the absence of full information. He explained that only Wood's cablegram had been received up to this time. No other information was at hand. Secretary Taft was absent from Washington yesterday when the Culberson resolution of inquiry was passed and had not yet returned. Mr. Bacon said that he had no intention of

arr. Decon said that he had no intention of criticising the American soldiers; but he insisted that the Moro affair was "regrettable—most regrettable. There ought to have been justification for it, ample justification." Senator Lodge declared that Mr. Bacon was inclined to condemn before the facts were at hand.

"I don't believe," said Mr. Lodge, "that the American soldiers have done anything

OBITUARY.

Samuel Hay Kaufman, for thirty years president of the Evening Star Newspaper Company, publishers of the Washingon Evening Star, died in Washington yesterday morning after a lingering illness. He was nearly 77 years old. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, spent his boyho od on a farm, and learned the printing business. He also learned to be a telegraph operator and worked at that vocation for three years. He was educated in the common schools. In 1861 he was appointed to a place in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, but resigned in 1867 to become one of the proprietors of the Washington Siar. Mr. Raufman was for three terms president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. He] was a great traveller and was a member of many societies devoted to art. nearly 77 years old. He was bo rn in Wayne tember of many societies devoted to art cience and literature. He was married 1-1852 to Miss Sarah Clark Facker of Zanes-ille, Ohio. They had six children, of whom

three are living.

Mrs. Caroline Chase Tiffany, wife of Henry Dyer Tiffany, died on Wednesday night at her home in Westchester avenue. Port Chester. For the last thirty-live years Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany lived at Foxhurst, the old Fox and Tiffany homestead in Westchester avenue, in The Bronx. About six months ago they went to Port Chester. Mrs. Tiffany was a years old. She was for several years the president of the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women in West Farms. She was also president of the Woman's Christian Union of New York and treasurer of the woman's board of the Home for Incurables at Fordham. She leaves three children, Mrs. Frederick R. Lord, Mrs. John Morris Butler, Jr., of West Chester and George Fox Tiffany. three are living.

William B. Dinsmore, son of the late Wil-am B. Dinsmore, founder of the Adams Express Company, died Yesterday at his liam B. Dinsmore, founder of the Adams Express Company, died yesterday at his country home in Staatsburg on the Hudson. He had been ill a week with pneumonia. Mr. Dinsmore was 62 years old. He was a manager of the Adams Express Company until six months ago. He was a brother of Clarence Gray Dinsmore, who died recently, and shared with him until his death the ownership in the well known Staatsburg country place. His first wife was a Miss Adams of Boston. In 1895 he married Miss Marion De Peyster Carey. She survives him, as do three children, W. R. Dinsmore, Jr.; Madeline I. Dinsmore and Mrs. Robert Huntington.

materine I. Dunin, financial editor of the New York Press, died yesterday morning of typhold fever at his home in Ridgewood, N. J. Mr. Dunn was in his fortieth year, and prior to his association with the Press had been in the banking business in this city and in the West and South, having been connected for many years with the Lombard Investment Company. In 1890 he came to New York to deal in commorcial paper. Under the pen name of Hamilton Jackson he was widely known as a writer on financial subjects. Mr. Dunn was the son of the Rev. John K. Dunn, of Kansas City, Mo., and was born in Detroit, Mich. He is Survived by a wife and three children, also by his father and mother, a sister and two brothers.

George W. Greene, proprietor of the Darrow

George W. Greene, proprietor of the Darrow House in Richfield Springs, died in that village yesterday, after ten days illness of pneumonia. Much of the prosperity of Richfield Springs was due to his keen business intuition. For eleven years he conducted the Darrow House and made it famous among summer tourists. Mr. Greene for many years had been prominent in Democratic politics in the State.

Politics in the State.

Peter A. Leonard, for twenty-five years a conductor on the North Shore division of the Long Island Railroad, died yesterday of lockjaw at the Flushing Hospital. A week ago last Tuesday while on duty he stepped upon a rusty nail, which punctured his shoe and penetrated the foot. The wound appeared to heal but four days ago lockjaw developed.

Cornelius J. Ryan of 140 West Forty-sacond

appeared to heal but four days ago lockjaw developed.

Cornelius J. Ryan of 140 West Forty-second street died on Tuesday night in St. Louis. The body arrived in this city last night. Mr. Ryan was born in Rome, N. Y., 62 years ago. He came to New York when a young man and leaves a fortune made in the contracting business. He was a widower. He leaves one son, Cornelius J. Ryan, Jr.

Mrs. Marv Webster Parker Niles, wife of the Rev. C. M. Niles, rector of Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., died yesterday after a long illness. She was the daughter of the late E. H. Parker, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a great grandniece of Daniel Webster and a cousin of Bishop Parker of New Hampshire. Her husband and one son survive. John Chilver, a member of the board of trustees of the Provident Institution for Savings of Jersey City, is dead at his home, 272 Summit avenue in that city, in his eightythird year. He retired as a builder twelve years ago. Functal services will be held at Hedding Methodist Church in Montgomery street to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Eugene Doherty, a manufacturer of dental rubber, died Wednesday in his sixty-eight street to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Eugene Doherty, a manufacturer of dental rubber, died Wednesday in his sixty-eighth year at his home, 87 North Ninth street, Williamsburg. He was an inventor in rubber made goods and had a large Oriental trade. He is survived by a wife.

Frank Warner Angel died of paralysis yesterday at his home, 320 Whiton street, Jersey City, in his sixty-first year. He was formerly a member of the Fire Board and of the Board of Appeals. He leaves a widow and a married daughter.

Allen G. Sinclair, a retired sea captain.

Allen G. Sinclair, a retired sea captain, died yesterday at his home, 950 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year, He was a member of the New York Pilots' Association. He leaves a son and dall mer.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The following army order was issued to-day:

These navy orders were issued: Commander S. Cook, retired, to Washington as assistant inspector in charge of Sixteenth Lighthouse district Memphis.

Lieut. C. R. Kear, from Washington to the Rhode Island.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, and Ensign A. P. Fairacid from the Olympia to the Minnearone and Commission of the Com

High-grade Desks and Office Furniture. That is our story.

HALE DESK CO .. 15 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange

MAY AGREE ON THE RATE BILL

REPUBLICAN SENATORS LIKELY TO GET TOGETHER.

Compromise on Court Review Provision Which, It is Expected, Will Meet Approval of the Leaders-Then They Can Pass the Bill Without Democratic Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- While the railway rate debate is taking place in the Senate those Republican Senators who are anxious to secure harmonious action upon amendments to the Hepburn bill have not lessened their efforts in that direction and have been rewarded with partial success. It is now the expectation that the basis of an agreement upon the main points at issue will be arranged on Monday.

From present indications Senators Dolliver and Knox will cut the difficult party knot that has hitherto resisted the efforts of the Republicans. Senator Dolliver is a radical rate advocate who holds that the Hepburn bill should not be changed and that any liberal provision authorizing the Federal courts to pass upon the rate fixing orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission would defeat this purpose of the legislation.

Senator Knox, while a good friend and adviser of President Roosevelt, contends that without a specific court provision the rate bill will be unconstitutional. These two Republicans, representing views diametrically opposed, are at work trying to ametrically opposed, are at work trying to come to a common understanding. Should they do so and the result meet with the approval of the Senate leaders the rate bill would be put through by Republican votes without any Democratio aid whatever, and the credit for enacting the legislation would be claimed by the Republican party. The particular compromise proposition with which Mr. Dolliver and Mr. Knox are wrestling looks to limiting for a specified number of days the suspension of a rate fixing order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, during which time the carrier to which the order applies will have a chance

Commission, during which time the carrier to which the order applies will have a chance to prove that the rate is confiscatory. Upon the expiration of that time the rate is to go into effect. There is a strong feeling in the Senate that the efforts of Mr. Dolliver and Mr. Knox will prove successful.

The Democratic Senators have heard what is going on and are greatly, worried

The Democratio Senators have heard what is going on, and are greatly worried over the prospects that the Republicans will get together and rob the Democrats of any credit for enacting the legislation. The Democrats have another cause for grievance, also. They claim that Senator Rayner in his speech yesterday, by giving a wrong interpretation of the Democratio position, committed them to certain things bosition, committed them to certain things with which all his colleagues do not agree. Senator Foraker to-day presented in the Senate the amendments he proposed to the Senate the amendments he proposed to the Hepburn bill in the Interstate Commerce Committee. With one exception, they are of minor importance and will not be pressed. The one amendment for which the Ohio Senator will make a fight is that which gives to the shipper applying to the courts for relief the right to prosecute his case to the characteristic that when the flower meant and at the in the name of the Government and at the

JUG HANDLE RECIPROCITY. Senate Passes a Bill Repealing the Recip-

rocal Tonnage Tax Act. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The Senate today, on the recommendation of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor passed a bill repealing the reciprocal tonnage tax act, under which the taxes on foreign vessels entering American ports were reduced to the same rate given American vessels in the ports of other countries. The reason for the repeal is that, owing to the few American

ships engaged in foreign trade the reci-procity under the act is of the jug handle variety, the foreign vessels receiving on an average \$10 reduction for every dollar's The matter ended by the declaration of the insurgents not to be bound by the conference. They will accordingly vote with the Democrats in favor of concurring in the Senate amendment respecting Arizona and New Mexico.

After two hours debate Mr. Mondell's motion was lost, 135 to 43. The Hamilton resolution was then carried, 128 to 35. The insurgents say that ten of their number were not present, but even fifty-three insurgents is not a sufficient number to override the leaders. As a matter of fact not all the forty-three who voted to-day with the insurgents will vote with them in the House; there are several who consider it their duty now to go with the majority. Ex-Speaker Keifer is one of these. After the conference he said that having fought the matter out in Republican conference an average \$10 reduction for every dollar's benefit to American ships.

For instance, in 1904 the reduction to Dutch ships was \$45,400, while no American ships entered Dutch ports. The reductions at the ports on the Great Lakes were shared about equally by American and Canadian vessels. Another reason for the passage of the bill is that Great Britain has failed to the office of the passage of pass the act abolishing lighthouse duties, which would be of great benefit to American shipping on the Llakes. Other countries which will be affected by the repeal of the reciprocity act are Denmark, Brazil, Nicaragua, Panama and the Island of Guada-

THE UPTOWN POST OFFICE.

Early Settlement of the Controversy Over Plans Is Foreshadowed

Washington, March 15 .- Unofficial information received at the Post Office Department foreshadows an early settlement of the controversy relative to the postal building that is to be erected at the terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New York. It is understood that President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania will soon advise the Postmaster-General of a radical change in the plans for the proposed building so as to provide for uninterrupted floor space, as suggested by the Department. Now the Department will ask that the air

space, as suggested by the Department. Now the Department will ask that the air shafts be eliminated from the plans, and when this has been done negotiations between the Postmaster-General and the railroad company will be closed. Provision is made in the Post Office Appropriation bill, which will soon be reported to the House, for enlarging the pneumatic tube postal service in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Manhattan will get 18.61 additional miles, giving the city practically all the pneumatic tubes that were recommended by the Postmaster-General. About four additional miles of tubes will be authorized for Brooklyn. The total appropriation for the extension of the tube service in Greater New York has not yet been figured out. It costs about \$17,000 per mile for the tubes. This includes the cost of construction as well as the expense of maintenance and operation.

Want to Build Battleships.

A mass meeting under direction of the allied trades is to be held on Monday night at the Johnston Building in Brooklyn in support of the movement to have one or two of the new battleships constructed at the local navy yard. It is expected that the Brooklyn Congressmen will be in at-

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The colliers barenda and Marcellus have arrived at

Guantanamo and the tug Osceola at Pensacola.

The cruiser Columbia has sailed from League Island for Hampton Roads, the cruiser Baltimore from Cavite for Hampton, and the gunboat Newport from Santo Demingo Otte for San Juan

FIGHT OVER STATEHOOD BILL. Notice HOUSE REPUBLICANS VOTE TO SEND IT TO CONFERENCE.

Defeated, 185 to 43-Speaker Cannon

Pleads for Motion to Send It to

Conference Without Any Instructions.

Washington, March 15 .- The House

Republicans wrangled for two hours this

afternoon in conference over the State-

hood bill and finally, by a vote of 126 to

35, agreed to send it to a conference com-

mittee without instructions. As the House

confeeres will be two to one for the Hamil-

ton bill, this means, if the action of to-day's

conference is approved by a vote of the

House, that the House will, for a time at

least, insist upon the double barrelled

Statehood bill, with Arizona and New Mex-

In view of what seems to be a certainty

that the Senate will not yield to this propo

sition and will not accept the Hamilton

bill, there is a strong belief among mem-

bers of the House that Speaker Cannon

will, in the end, recede from the position he

has taken and agree to the Foraker amend-

ment, thus permitting Arizona and New

Mexico to vote separately on the question

Strong argument is being used with the

Speaker to induce him to yield to what

seems to be the unanimous sentiment of

both houses of Congress, that Oklahoma

and Indian Territory should be admitted

to Statehood. Thus far Mr. Cannon pub-

licly has insisted upon including the other

two Territories in the measure and letting

all four Territories stand or fall together,

but in private he is said to have expressed

a willingness to accept the Foraker amend-

Preceding the regular conference, which

was held at 3 o'clock, the House having

adjourned early for this purpose, a con-

ference of the insurgents was held. Their

decision was to stand firm against jointure

for Arizona and New Mexico. They agreed

to urge in the major conference and to vote

in the House for a motion to concur in the

Senate amendment striking out Arizona

and New Mexico from the bill, and failing

in this to agree to accept the Foraker

amendment, which was their original con-

tention when the bill was in the House.

The Senate, in striking out all reference to

these two Territories, went further than the

There were present at the major con-ference 178 Republicans. The wrangle was

begun by Representative Hamilton, the

chairman of the Committee on Territories

who moved that it was the sense of the

conference that the Statehood bill be sent

to a conference committee of the House

and Senate without instructions to the

To this Representative Mondell of Wyom-

ing offered a substitute that the House

agree to the Senate amendment striking

out Arizona and New Mexico and ask for

a conference with the Senate on the thirty-

nine other amendments, which affect only

Speaker Cannon took the floor and earn-

estly pleaded for the Hamilton motion,

contending that the House should stand

up for its own bill. He made the declara-

tion that there were twenty residents of

Oklahoma and Indian Territory opposed

to the union of these two Territories where

there was one resident of Arizona and New

Mexico antagonistic to the jointure of the

two latter Territories. Several insurgents challenged this statement, and while admitting that when jointure was first proposed there.

posed there was strong opposition to it they contended that now there is little or no objection to the proposition. Representative Overstreet of Indiana, the originator of the Arizona and New Mexico

originator of the Arizona and New Mexico
jointure scheme four or five years ago,
Representative Waldo of New York and
others spoke in favor of disagreeing to the
Senate amendment. Mr. Mondell's contention was supported by Mesars. Steenerson of Minnesota, Campbell, Reeder and
Murdock of Kansas and Davidson, Adams
and Babcock of Wisconsin.

Much of the time at the meeting was
event in a discussion as to whether the

spent in a discussion as to whether the

spent in a discussion as to whether the action of the conference should be considered as binding upon those present. The insurgents took the ground that the conference did not obligate them to support the plan of the majority.

"Irrigation Bill" Reeder declared that

a conference was merely an exchange of views, and proved it by the dictionary: "Conference—The act of conversing seri-

ously; formal consultation; earnest conversation; interchange of views." Mr. Reeder preferred to accept Webster's definition rather than that of the House leaders,

nition rather than that of the House leaders, who would bind him by the action of the conference.

The matter ended by the declaration

the matter out in Republican conference and lost, it was now his duty to stand with the Republican organization.

The Statehood matter will not be brought

The Statehood matter will not be brought up in the House until some time next week; and may be deferred even longer, awaiting the return of absentees. There were in the neighborhood of seventy-five Republicans not present at the conference, and the insurgents intend working among them to induce them to vote for concurrence.

They fear, however, that even should they win a sufficient number to put through a motion to concur, the Speaker will forestall such action by arbitrarily sending the bill to the Committee on Territories without giving the House a chance to vote upon it and then, when it comes out of the com-

and then, when it comes out of the com-mittee, send it to conference without in-structions to concur. While the insurgents

eel that to-day's action stacked the cards

against them, they nevertheless entertain the hope that finally the Speaker will be forced to yield.

WEEDS OUT TENDERLOIN COPS.

Commissioner Bingham Also Takes

Hack at Court Squad.

Commissioner Bingham's axe fell yester-

day. The Tenderloin came in for the big-

gest gash. Twenty-six patrolmen were taken out and scattered into thirteen dif-

taken out and scattered into thirteen different precincts. It is known that these
transfers were made at the request of Acting Inspector Hodgins, who is desirous of
getting all the old timers out.

Sixteen men were taken from the harbor
squad and temporarily assigned to precinct
duty until the patrol is in commission again.
The Commissioner took thirteen men from
the police courts and sent them to patrol
duty. They were part of an old court

duty. They were part of an old court detail, the tenement house squad, and yesterday's order is practically an abolition of this detail.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

conferees.

insurgents had at any time expected.

ment as a compromise.

ico as one State.

of jointure.

Business Men Motion to Agree to Senate Amendments Is

The proprietors of the Infant Incubators, so successfully demonstrated in New York (at Coney Island) and eight other leading American cities, have expended at least \$45,000 in perfecting the several toilet preparations used upon the infants reared at these institutions. There is a soad, powder, cream and lotion, all of which have been put up in unusually attractive and distinctive packages under the trade name "Cubator."

As all of these Cubator preparations are used on the delicate skins of these tender infants, they are, therefore, beyond all doubt, pure, wholesome and beneficial for men, women and children.

The proprietors of the Infant Incubators find they have sufficient opportunities for work and profit in the demonstration of the incubators alone and wish to be relieved of the management of the Cubator preparations.

Therefore an alliance is sought with an

tion of the incubators atome six to be relieved of the management of the Cubator preparations.

Therefore an alliance is sought with a successful going concern or with an experienced individual who will take over and conduct this branch of the business. There are assets (manufactured stock, fixtures, etc.) on hand amounting to \$8,500, which will be turned over to the concern or individual on a small royalty basis.

In each of the nine buildings in which the Infant Incubators are shown (at Now York, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlantic City, Minneapolis, Montreal and Indianapolis) a demonstrating section is provided, so arranged that every visitor to the Incubators must pass out through it and so see the Cubator preparations.

Young women demonstrators sell enough of the preparations in these places to make the demonstrations more than self-supporting. This opportunity for selling and advertising will be turned over to the concern or individual free.

At least \$25,000 worth of Cubator preparations can be sold direct to consumers at these demonstrations during the summer season. This estimate is based on sales of last season. It is impossible to estimate the amount that would be sold to druggists and dealers, who would soon buy from the demand created by the demonstrations.

The Cubator packages are absolutely emonstrations.

The Cubator packages are absolutely novel and are more distinctive than any others now on the market. any others now on the market.

To properly conduct this enterprise a capital of about \$15,000 should be avallable which would be absolutely under the control of the concern or individual taking over the business. We ask no money for the time and expense we have put upon the proposition. We are anxious to find the right concern or man to develop the business from its present splendid foundation. We have prepared a contract embodying our offer, and under it the concern or individual has two years to operate the business before paying any royalties.

Those interested are requested to call or write.

CUBATOR CHEMICAL CO., 89 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.



Here's hoping the snow goes ike magic and gives our friends chance to wear the Spring clothing we're selling every day

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores. 1260 258 842

at at 32nd at Warren st. 13th st.

Real Scotch

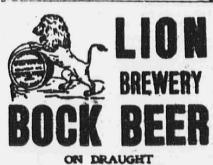
13

is Scotch that is made in a pot still. It is Scotch made from sound ingredients which are then aged, aged, aged. Real Scotch is

SANDERSON'S

"Mountain Dew" whisky which has the

REAL SCOTCH FLAVOR



AT ALL CUSTOMERS

SALES BY AUCTION.

MAIN EXHIBITS AT SPORTSMEN'S SHOW \$100,000 worth of Heads, Horns, Rugs and Skins by WM. W. HART.

More interesting than Garden Show, Continued at the FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS of this detail.

The Commissioner said there was nothing sensational behind the transfers.

Acting Inspector Hodgins said last night that twenty-eight new men who have been selected to take the places of the men transferred out of the precinct are all from districts north of 125th street. This information was spread along Broadway and down the side streets. The Tenderloin regulars are expecting to see a bunch of whiskered and straw chewing constables doat into the district today. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

To be sold TO-BAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, March 16, 17, at 1:30 e'clock. Chinese Government sends its prize exhibits from the St. Louis Fair. Tiger skin 14 feet long, valued at 2,000 yen.
Also the Meyer Limited African ex-

hibition, valued at \$25,000.
Also the fur collection of MRS. HENRY A.
ABBEY. One CAUDENT Malued at \$6,000.